EDITORIAL COMMENT

Views of Some Leading Journals on Alger's Retirement.

MICHIGAN PAPERS DEFEND

London Press Regards It as Victory for Public Opinion.

MANY SHADES OF EXPRESSION

The Detroit Free Press today says editorially regarding Secretary Alger's retire-

ment from the cabinet: "After suffering the slings and arrows of outrageous assailment for the past year, assailment so persistent, bitter and malignant as to amount to downright persecution, Secretary Alger has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, subject to action at Mr. McKinley's pleasure. Considering his administration of the War Department, vindicated by the reports of the investigating committee and by the approval of the President, and insisting strenuously that he would not retire while under fire, General Alger has finally been forced by the increasing clamor of the newspapers and certain administration leaders at Washington to tender his resignation.

"This action of the Secretary of War ought to give infinite satisfaction to the maligners who have pursued him with savage intensity. Without desiring to palliate in intensity. Without desiring to panace in the least the shortcomings, mistakes and misjudgments of the Secretary of War, and without abating one jot or tittle of our abhorrence of his introduction of the spoils system in the organization of the volun-teer army, the Free Press deems it no more than simple justice and accuracy to say that General Alger's faults of omission and commission are not so numerous and glaring in comparison with the shortcoming and failures of other members of the ad-ministration that he should be made to bear all the reproaches and odium and disgrace for official incompetency and faithlessness in connection with the war.

Others Equally Responsible.

"Stirred as they were by some of the deplorable developments of the short campaign, it was natural for the people to clamor for the visitation of chastisement upon some one in authority, and for obvious reasons the Secretary of War became the target for all the flerce imprecations and insinuations. But it was not fair or just, even if it were natural. The President of the United States and Adjutant General Corbin were quite as much the di-recting spirits of the war as General Alger. and everything that the latter did was with the approval of Mr. McKinley. The ap-pointments recommended by the Secretary panying avalanche of abuses. of War, upon social or political grounds, required presidential approval. The merit principle, disregarded by General Alger, has likewise been violated by the President in his latest civil service order. If the con-siderations that led to the selection of General Alger for the head of the War Depart-ment were unworthy and productive of mischief, Mr. McKinley was every bit as responsible as the man he honored. He understood the nature and the capabilities of the appointee, he ratified his policies and his recommendations for commissions be-fore and throughout the war.

A Question for the President. "It is more of a question for Mr. McKin-

ley to answer than appears on the surface. It means more with relation to Mr. McKinley's standing with Michigan republicans than many administrationists have seemed to appreciate. There is a kindly feeling for the Michigan man among the people of his city and state, and they will not con-template with composure the process of crucifixion directed against one of their prominent and popular fellow-citizens be-cause some one must be called upon to suf-fer shame, and anguish, and derision, and fer sname, and anguish, and derision, and persecution for practices, systems, policies and blunders that a President, or a Con-

moved to ask why President McKinley does not take his share of the blame; and why congressmen, who have failed to give the nation a sensible system of army organization, and who have crowded their favor-ites into commissions, do not take their share of the censure; and why the party leaders that are forever seeking to extend the spoils system do not assume their por-tion of the denunciation that is heaped upon the Secretary of War.

upon the Secretary of War.

"The sensational yellow newspaper, the sellish administrationIsts, and the party leaders who are very solicitous about shielding the President from popular outcries, have succeeded in hounding General Alger into tendering his resignation. It is

The Tribune's Opinion.

Following is the Tribune's editorial on

Secretary Alger's resignation: "In tendering his resignation, to take effect at the pleasure of the President, General Alger has displayed a political shrewdness which it is not customary to expect of him. By his action he has relieved him-self from the pressure imposed by that fac-tion which has constantly accused him of embarrassing the administration. He pass-ed the responsibility onto the President himself. If Mr. McKinley accepts the resig-nation, as it is semi-officially announced that he will, he will create widespread sympathy for the Secretary here in his own state, which will be of great value to him in his senatorial candidacy, and will also give the general's friends a pretext for revealing all the facts concerning the Presi-dent's alleged personal responsibility for many of the mistakes for which the Secretary was cursed during the Spanish-Ameri-

"On the other hand, if the President had taken the other course and declined to accept the resignation, he would have admir istered a stinging rebuke to those of hi supporters who have continually demanded Alger's retirement and practically closed the mouths of the latter's chief critics, thus giv-ing Gen. Alger a vindication all the more forceful by reason of the extraordinary virulence of the assaults which have been made upon him. At the same time the general would have apparently placed the ministration under renewed obligations by his graceful offer to step aside at a time when certain elements loud in their protestations of devotion to the President referred him as a millstone around the latter's neck. It is difficult to see how the general can lose anything by his move, whether his offer is accepted or rejected.

Failure to Request It. "It is not certain, however, that the resig nation, in the form in which it is tendered. will furnish relief from any embarrassment which the administration may have felt through his continuance in the cabinet. As a matter of fact, the President has had the matter in his own hands throughout. All he had to do was to indicate a desire for Alger's retirement, and the thing was accomplished. His failure to do so indicates that he lacked either the desire or the courage to express it. His position is hardly bettered by the present situation. Gen. Alger, in effect, placed himself in the hands of the President. He has said to his enember "To show you how false and well." mies: To show you how false and mali-cious your charges have been, to prove that the President still retains confidence in my fidelity and ability. I will leave it to him to

fidelity and ability. I will leave it to him to say whether I shall go or stay."

"That is all he has done. An absolute resignation, naming a date and giving plausible reasons, would, indeed, have relieved the President of any responsibility, and would doubtless have been welcomed by him. As it is, he is relieved of nothing, while the Secretary has silenced the voice of the New York Sun and other papers and persons who have been charging him with persons who have been charging clinging to his position after having be-trayed his chief. He is to be congratulated upon his diplomacy.

Resignation the Only Course.

The Philadelphia Press says: Secretary Alger has resigned his portfolio as Secre tary of War in deference to a public criticism widespread, active and increasing. He has wisely refused to remain in a position where he had become the constant target and object of assault and attack, where defense was hampered pending an adminis-tration not yet complete and where his own public purpose and ambition to enter the Senate was rendered more difficult of at-tainment by his presence in the cabinet. Resignation was the only course open un-

der these conditions, which have been em-bittered and aggravated by partisan and personal hostility which saw in President McKinley's administration no other object of attack and no other point of criticism. Secretary Alger's retirement ends and closes the only charge against the work of the administration seriously made or widely affecting any large part of the public. The assiduity with which it was urged was itself the best possible proof that no other channel for assault existed and no other charge was available. With its disappearance, through Secretary Alger's resignation, ance, through Secretary Alger's resignation, it is literally true that nothing else remains, in war or in peace, on which a serious charge can be made against the conduct of public affairs and the government for two years and nearly five months since President McKinley was inaugurated. With Secretary Alger, as with all men associated with large events and the great-er affairs of men, it is for the history of the future and not the opinion of the day to reach a final verdict. This, it may be confidently predicted, will revise and redress much now charged and asserted, and his final position in history will not be that estimated by many today, but one modified by a larger and fuller knowledge.

Declared to Have Been a Failure.

The Philadelphia Times says: "The dispassionate, unmistakable and irrevocable judgment of the people is that Secretary Alger has been a failure in his office. Many will be glad, few will be sorry, to see him leave it. In America the will of the people is supreme. The people demanded that Secretary Alger resign. He obeyed. That President McKiniey and Secretary Alger have at last, though tardily, submitted to the sovereign mandate of the people is still to their credit. The President should realize, however, that this is but a step in the right direction. He has only made a be-ginning toward regaining the confidence of the people which he has sacrificed by his adherence to the counsels, inspired by the petty personal jealousies, meannesses and selfish ambitions of the bureaucrats of the

War and the Navy Departments.
"General Alger reached the position which he has just resigned by methods which should never be used to secure a cabinet portfolio or any other honorable office. He thus was hampered from the beginning by political and personal obligations from which he was unable to disentange himself and which doomed him to inevitable failure. and the sympathy of many who demanded his removal will follow him into his forced retirement from public life."

The Boston Journal.

The Boston Journal says editorially: Secretary Alger has done the right thingthe thing which he ought to have done the very day that he announced himself as a fighting candidate for election to the United States Senate. This we say without reference to his disputed alliance in his own state with the absurd Pingree,

whose abuse of the national administra-tion has been almost unique.

The Journal repeats that where the war administration broke down under Secre-tary Alger it would have broken down nine times out of ten under any other man; that Congress, which means in a sense the people themselves, had starved the army in size and equipment, and when the time came to increase it in thirty days from 25,000 to 250,000 no man living, whose responsibility equaled Secretary Alger's.

The New York Times. The New York Times puts it:

Exit Alger! It will be agreed about Sec-Exit Alger! It will be agreed about Secretary Alger, as it was said about Cawder in "Macbeth," that

Nothing in his life Became him like the leaving it.

Carlyle's "French Revolution" abounds in reflections how innocent, how happy, now useful might the principal malefactors in reflections how innocent, how happy, how useful might the principal malefactors have been if only they had not had the evil fate which they thought a good fate. to be thrown to the top "in times of con-vulsion and disjection." Poor Secretary Alger probably meant no harm in aspiring to be Secretary of War in what he ex-pected to be time of peace. Most likely his specific ambition was merely the comhis specific ambition was merely the com-paratively modest and innocuous one of "cooking" his own official record during the civil war. Certainly he could not have foreseen that the Spaniards would blow up the Maine. Certainly he could not have foreseen that he would be Secretary of War in war time. When that unexpect-ed thing happened it would no doubt have been for his interest to get out and leave the place upon which he had foreclosed a the place upon which he had foreclosed a mortgage which was creditable neither to mortgagee nor to mortgagor to somebody who could fill it. But on the outbreak gress, or a party is as much responsible for as the scapegoat selected for sacrifice.

"The republicans of Michigan may be ishing his enemies and rewarding his enemies and rewarding his enemies." He did not foresee, as how could be foresee, that his incompetency would become at once manifest; that from Tampa to Montauk it would make him the my of the army and the country; that who did not hate more than the normal proportion of persons, would be ex-ecrated throughout the army and the coun-try. And now that he has, none too early, but many months too late, chosen to get out of a place from which his chief could not put him out, chosen to relieve the administration of the incubus that his presence devolved upon it, chosen to "seek the shade and find wisdom in neglect," it would be unbecoming for any American to exuit. In his own place, in private life, Mr. Alger has as many scruples, doubtless, as the politicians or as the business men with whom he competes. He is reported to be an amiable and friendly person. Let us wish him well, now that he can no longer do us ill. But then it behooves us to bear in mind how it has been exult. In his own place, in private life, exemplified in his case that no man is so stubborn or so stupid or so thick skinned that he can stand out against the clearly made-up public opinion of the United States. As Lord Brougham said in par-

liament near seventy years ago, "The thunders of heaven are sometimes heard to roll in the voice of a united people." The New York Journal.

The New York Journal says: "Alger is down. When the wind blows through the garden it is the rottenest fruit that falls first. Aiger now, Otis next. Then, perhaps, Corbin, and then, pattering down too swifty to count, the whole worthless lot of War Department Incompetents and negligents that have brought the nation to sname and smeared discredit on the incomparable valor of American troops. The Journal heartily congratulates the administration and the American people on this auspicious beginning of reform. It would be easy to beginning of reform. It would be easy to take an ungracious view of the situation. It would be easy to say that the President was responsible for Algerism, that there would probably have been beef scandals if Alger had never been inside the War Department, that sons of somebodies were appointed by Mr. McKinley himself, that Shafter and Otis would have made their records under any Secretary, and that the anti-Schley intrigue was worked up in a department that Alger never touched. But the Journal is too happy for any such rethe Journal is too happy for any such re-It prefers to dwell upon the od accomplished, and it has been It is true that the departure of Alger may not mean the end of Algerism, but, on the other hand, it may. It may mean that a new commander will be sent to the Philippines; that the Spanish policy of conducting war by typewriter from a governor general's palace will be abandoned; that there will be an end of the practice of sending our troops forward to swim rivers un-der fire and storm intrenchments, and then withdrawing them and leaving the natives, who trusted to their protection, to be mas-sacred by the enemy, and that we shall win sacred by the enemy, and that we shall win our victories in the field, instead of in lying bulletins. It may mean that Corbin and the rest of the ring of staff clerks will be reduced to their proper places, and that the fitting generals—Miles, Merritt, Lawton, MacArthur, Funston, Wheeler and their sort—will have a chance to show how war should be carried on. Let us hope it means all these things. The Journal is as ready to give the President credit for every reto give the President credit for every re-form he may introduce as it has been to condemn him for his part in the awful mis-management that has brought on the collapse of his military administration.

The New York World's Comment.

The New York World says: Secretary Aleger has again "retired under fire." Public opinion, which has been powerless in inducing the President to ask for his resignation, has proved strong enough to fore the Secretary of War to retire a year ago he voluntarily retired, the President ha made himself responsible for Alger's offenses and shortcomings. It is too late for a scapegoat. Alger resigning under Outside pressure' becomes more a victim than a burden-bearer.

The Boston Globe.

The Boston Globe says: "Whatever may have been Mr. Alger's errors of omission and commission as Secretary of War, he GOLDENBERG'S.

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We pass all precedent in value-giving tomorrow!

Conditions invest the day with extraordinary interest. All the odd lots—all the broken lines—all the incomplete sizes—all the remnant lengths—have been marked for instant clearance tomorrow. Profitless selling all the way through—a cutting below cost in many instances. Daring sacrifices for duty's sake—sincere reductions on merchandise of highest character. No need to tell you that tomorrow's buying possibilities fairly eclipse every predecessor.

Hurrying out shirt waists!

"Good-bye" prices have been marked on all the broken sizes and incomplete lots. Record-beating bargains demand your at-Choice of a lot of ladles' shirt waists, in

Choice of a much finer assortment of shirt waists—the season's most popular sellers—which sold up 39c.

A silk sensation. 250 yards of fancy figured changeable Princess silks, in about four-different styles-which sold at 25c. a yard-reduced to 934C $_{\circ}$

of Chinas, poagees and Shantong silks, in plain blacks and printed grounds—some of them 23 inches wide—worth up to 10c. a yard—for... 25°C.

Big black goods bargains.

The second lot is much finer-and conine second for is much finer—and consists of fine double-width mobair brilliantines and sicilians, all-wool storm and imperial serges, all-wool silk-finished heuriettas, all-wool figured granites, all-wool popiins and all-wool cheviots—sold up to 89c.yd,—for

Laces and embroideries.

Cambric embroideries and Val. laces, in lengths from 1½ to 4 yards—a good assortment of pretty patterns—worth 4c, and 5c, a yard 1 C.

Cambric edgings, up to 2 Inches wide—In a line of wanted patterns—worth 6c. 3 2 C.

Domestics=great values.

Remnants of 9-quarter bleached and unbleached sheeting—meetly in 2½-yard . 10 c. Remnants of unbleached drilling—good, stout quality —worth 19 cents a yard—for 6 big lots white goods. | A slaughter of Check and stripe nainsook, plain white India linon and plaid and stripe dimities, nice, clean pleces—in 1½-yard lengths—worth up to 378C.

Plain white India linon, plain colored lawns and fancy lace stripes—new and fresh—good lengths—worth loe, to 12½c. 534C.

Plain white India linon, of beautiful sheer quality and in good lengths; worth 8c. yard—for. Plain white and black check and strip dimitles, colored dimitles and fancy blacks; worth 125c, yard-

Ladies' \$1.50 shoes 59C.

All the broken lots and incomplete sizes of laddes' shoes and Oxfords, seld up to \$1.50—in one lot—and the choice given you tomorrow for 59 cents. Black and tan Oxfords and black button and lace shoes—made of service.thle stock—on the most stylish lasts. Almost every size. A most remarkable sacrifice, you'll admit.

19c. gloves, 9c. pr. self stitching—and in every size—will go at 9 cents a pair tomorrow. A bargain for

"Odd" prices for notions

10c. frilled garter web, 2%c. a length,
4c. gold-eye needles, 1c. paper,
5c. curling irons, 2%c.
3c. twilled tape for 1c.
Ironing wax, with handle, 9c. doz,
5 cubes of mourning pins for 1c.
Adamantine pins, 1c. paper,
Inside belting strips, 1c.

\$3.48 parasols, \$1.59

Here are just 32 ladies' high-grade para-sols, in black, white and fancy colors trim-med with net and chiffon-pretty Princess handles-which sold from \$2.98 to \$3.48— and you may have the choice for \$1.50 if you hurry. Ribbon remnants

a=flying.

Satin baby ribbon, in 10-yard pieces—in a good assertment of destrable colors—go—tomorrow, per 5C.

Remnants of all-silk and satin plain and motre taffeta ribbons, from 2½ to 4 inches wide in every newest and wanted shade, such as white, black and cream, etc.—seld off the carton for 19c. and 25c. yard.

An immense quantity of all-silk and satin gres grain ribbons, in every desirable shade, and also in blacks from 12 to 2 inches wide sold at ite and 12c. 5C.

and 704=6 K Street.

wash goods.

A big lot of figured lawns, left from this week's busy selling—in all sorts of colorings and patterns—will go on sale tomorrow at the extraordinary price, per yd.

4 linen bargains.

98c "Trolley" capes, 49c

An odd lot of 18 ladies' "Trolley" capes, made of soft eiderdown, in pink, white and light blue, sllk finished edge-and ribbon tie strings-sold at 98 cents-go at 49 cents. 39c. corset covers, 6c.

There are only 12 in the lot—so you can see the need of haste. In black and fancy colors—for wear under organdle waists. Sizes 32 and 34. Soid at 38 cents—and the first twelve comers may buy them for 6 \$1 petticoats, 49c.

Ladles' Liberty cloth and fancy colored petricoats, made with deep umbrella ruffle—and 3 small ruffles on bottom—sold at \$1—for 49 cents. Child's 29c dresses, 18c

dresses and gingham aprops in sizes 1 to 3 years—that sold at 29 cents—offered you for 18 cents tomorrow. Ladies' neckwear.

An odd lot of children's white and colored

Choice of a lot of ladies' neckwear, consisting of lawn ties, in white and all colors—trimmed with ribbon and lace—sold at 50c. 14C.

Goldenberg's "The Dependable Store," Goldenberg's

boys' clothing. A lot of boys' regular 50-cept madras shirts, in sizes 13½ and 14—neat, serviceable patterns—19c.

Our regular \$1 and \$1.25 boys' blonse wash suits, made of Gaintea cloth and linen crash, and also some double-breasted linen crash suits—all sizes from 3 to 10 years—49c.

A lot of just 7 boys' all-wool cheviot long pants, well tailored and in serviceable patterns—sold at \$\int \text{OC}\$.

Men's wearables.

Just 3 dozen men's fancy night shirts—made of good quality muslin—in size 15 only—regular 23C. A limited quantity of men's 25-cent ble tebed jean drawers, made with double military seat and string bottoms-sizes 28, 30, 36 and 38-15C.

6 dozen men's white dotted Swiss puff-bosom shirts, bodies made of fine cambric-in sizes 13½, 14, 14½ and 16 -instead of 50c., take 'em 33C.

Regular 25c, white balbriggan underwear, shirts and drawers to match—a few sizes missing 15c. Regular 25c. and 39c. Outing Shirts—soft-finished kind, with collars and cuffs attached—go 17c.

Choice of any men's 50-cent leather belts, in every style and size-offered you tomerrow for.. 35c. A limited quantity of undras shield and band bows, in a good assortment of patterns will go in a hurry tomorrow at

Just 20 dezen left of the men's famous "Anchor" brand shirts, made of finest washable madras and percale—in sizes 15½, 16, 16½ and 17—none worth less than 49 cents and many 75c. values among 'em—sil go for... 29c.

Clearance of art goods.

Odds and ends in stamped pillow shams, laundry bags, doyles and Battenberg patterns — worth up to 19 cents each—for.....

Embroidery silk, in white and almost every wanted color—will be closed out, per \$278°C. 2 hosiery bargains

Ladies' black and tan cotton hose, full seamless—and fast colors—double heel and toe-regular 7 2 c.

Unprecedented values in | Tremendous sacrifices in skirts and suits. 50 ladies' white duck skirts, with good hems and full cut-that are worth 50 cents-for.... 19c.

40 linen crash skirts, frimmed with 3 rows of blue straps - well made and perfect hanging - 20c.

2 dozen English welt pique skirts, with 5-inch hems-nearly 4 yards wide and also embroidery-trimmed pique skirts worth \$1.50-for. Just 7 of those ultra-fashionable "tunic" dropskirt-effect skirts—made of finest imported pique and trimmed with Point de Paris embroidery insertion—sold at \$5.98—\$2.98

7 dozen embroldery trimmed plane skirts, swell tailored styles, that sold all season at \$3 now reduced \$1.29

15 linen crash skirts, with 12 rows of stitching around bottom and 10-in. hem extra wide tallored 98c.

4 wonderful millinery offers.

Choice of the balance of our stock of ladles' untrimmed hats in every fashlens-ble style, shape and color—no matter what the original cost will be offered you tomorow at the unparalleled 3C.

A lot of rough straw satter hats stylish "Knox" shape—in black and colors—sold at 29 cents will go out in a jirty temerrow at... 13c. 1 and 2-inch satin straw braids, in all colors — for hat trimming — sold from 25c, up to 50c, yard—

Pure slik maline, for trimming hats-in all colors—which sold at 25c, and 50c, a yard—new 10C.

Ladies' vests, 37/8c ed with erochet neck and arms-perfect fitting-sold at 7 cents-go for 3% ce

2 great matting lots. Heavy China and fine Japanese cotton warp mattings, in good, useful lengths

11 rolls of fine quality Japanese linen warp mattings, in choice colorings and designs—sold at 25c. 17c.

12½ bargain table

On a center table you'll find a great vabelt buckles, hand-painted garter buckles, the like-which are worth up to 39 cents

the War Department. With him lack of capacity and judgment, not lack of good capacity and judgment, not lack of good intentions, have been potent to work harm. Yet he may yet plead in more than one im-portant matter that he acted under explicit orders from the President and ought not to bear the odium of failure. Although Gen-eral Alger, under ordinary circumstances, s a very pleasant-mannered official, enjoyng no small share of personal popularity it was both his misfortune and his fault that he should have developed a strain of extraordinary obstinacy in 'holding on' to a position which, so long as he retained it, as position which, so long as he retained it, as nearly every one else saw, brought contin-ually increasing embarrassments and diffi-culties for the President."

The Omaha Bee. The Omaha Bee says on Alger: "It is not surprising that Alger should have finally relinquished an office of which the meritorious work was not recognized and only the faults were paraded before the public, for which others were at least in part re-

The New York Herald. The New York Herald says: Secretary Alger's resignation-President McKinley's duty. That it will be accepted goes without saying. In the appointment of a successor a solemn duty devolves upon Mr.

McKinley. The vital need of the hour is a war minister who is a soldier and a patriot who will rescue the War Department from the decadence into which it has sunk under Secre-

tary Alger.
We trust there is nothing in the report that the President intends to appoint "some great New York lawyer" to this high office, which at this juncture is of supreme im-portance. It is not an Attorney Genera that is to be chosen, but a Secretary of War. Mr. McKinley in his first appointment made a calamitous and awful mistake. He cannot afford to make another one now. The feeling of the people on this subject is intense. They will stand no more experimenting-no selection based on politi cal experience, no mere figurehead appoint-ment. The country is conducting a serious campaign at a distance and in a climate that demands on behalf of our gallant solvide them with proper food and clothing; the greatest ability and proficiency to direct military operations with least suffering and sacrifice, and to obtain decisive results. Skill in the science of the law does not con-

We want a man who will turn the Philippine fiasco into a campaign of action and success; that will enlist the confidence of the American people and command the respect of Europe. Such a man is Governor Roosevelt. There is an impression that a position in

the cabinet removes a man from the great arena of national politics, and that Colonel Roosevelt might therefore be unwilling to resign his proud position as governor of the empire state to become head of the War Department. This is all wrong. In the first pelace, our military prestige as a nation will suffer unless the insurrection in the Philipsuffer unless the insurrection in the ramp-pines is promptly suppressed. The eyes not only of the American people, but of the world, are now eagerly following our oper-ations in the archipelago, and the man at the head of the department that directs these operations to speedy victory and the establishment of our supremacy throughestablishment of our superhacy through out the Islands will certainly not be "shelved." In the second place, we do not believe that Governor Roosevelt could be influenced by any such narrow and selfish consideration. When the country called consideration. When the country called he left the post of assistant secretary of the navy, in which he had rendered such efficient service, and went to the front. His record there is history. He certainly was "shelved" in resigning his position in Washington to take a comparatively humbler ington to take a comparatively humble rank in the field, where he was needed. rank in the field, where he was needed.

The country needs him now in the War Department, and if President McKinley opens the way we belive he will again be prompt to surrender his loftier position and respond to the call. Gov. Roosevelt is a man of energetic action, he is in touch with the soldiers, and knows their needs; he is familiar with dear treated and heavy the way the soldiers.

glory or shame of the man he appoints His first selection has proved unfortunate, and has unquestionably not added to his reputation for sagacity or decision of purpose. He now has an opportunity to re-trieve himself. At all events it is not a question of what Mr. McKinley would like or Mr. Roosevelt prefer; it's a question of what the country needs and the situation demands. It's a matter of public duty and

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Secretary Alger's resignation is no doubt a relief to the President. When he was ap-pointed no war was in sight, and the country had been at peace so long that the War Department was regarded, as under many previous administrations, as one of the qui-etest of the bureaus. But a conflict came and Secretary Alger was overweighted; quite a number of his predecessors would have been found wanting under a similar strain. The democratic clamor about Alger probably prolonged his tenure of office. It was for political sensation and party effect, always recklessly exaggerated, and of little weight with sensible persons. Mr. Alger retires because he would never have been ap pointed under existing circumstances. Con-tinued active military operations are in hand and the war office can be strengthened by a new Secretary. The withdrawal of Mr. Alger is therefore in line with a sound ex-

ecutive nolicy. The New York Tribune.

The New York Tribune says: "The Secretary of War has resigned at last. It might be inappropriate to say that nothing in his occupancy of the office became him like the leaving of it, for he ought to have laid it down before, and the final act lacked the grace which would have been recognized in an earlier response to the requirements of a situation that he himself had from the first made difficult and of late impossi ble. We do not think that the more dis-creet even of Secretary Alger's friends should object to the assertion that his appointment was never generally regarded as contributing to the strength of the administration, while by many it was originally believed to involve grave possibilities of discredit. He did not possess the confidence of the country at large or of the militia establishment. In the army especially his was far from impregnable, and which made it exceedingly irksome for officers differ-ently regarded to take his orders. In a time of peace no particular harm might have resulted, but when the war broke out the risk turned to misfortune. We have no de-sire to lay upon Gen. Alger all the blame for defects of military administration during an arduous, critical and eventful year. He was unquestionably, to a great extent, the victim of a bureaucratic system which the victim of a bureaucratic system which others had fostered until it had become deeply intrenched, and capable of enormous michief, and of the wretched neglect of Congress during a long period of time. But, on the other hand, the Secretary of War never succeeded in convincing the country that he was but of sympathy with that system or absolutely resolute and impartial in his determination to uproot ancient evils and conduct the affairs of his department with an eve single to the honor cient evils and conduct the affairs of his department with an eye single to the honor of the nation and the triumph of its arms. Nor when an inquiry into accusations of the gravest character had become imperative did his conduct, and demeanor free him from a somewhat general suspicion of unwillingness to have the whole truth revealed and the blame placed where it might be found to belong."

"It is to be frankly admitted that the conclusions which must be drawn from such

clusions which must be drawn from such reflections as these are not undisputed. General Alger has had his earnest and faithful supporters who have contended throughout the storm of criticism which has assailed him that he has served the country with equal devotion and intelli-gence, and among these it is supposed that he has been fortunate enough to count the president. If no other consideration had arisen to affect his standing in the cabinet he might have retained his place, perhaps, with increasing rather than diminishing personal comfort. But the moment he was discovered in the attitude of a competitor for a seat in the Senate against the most with departmental machinery in Washing-ton, and being already well acquainted with the other members of the President's official for a seat in the senate against the most conspicuous supporter of the administra-tion in his state, and in alliance with one of its bluntest defamers, his retention for the purpose of his campaign of a position within the circle of the President's advisers became absolutely incompatible with the latter's dignity, with self respect on his own part and with the general welfare. family, no time would be lost in establishing personal relations, or "feeling his way about" as a stranger would have to do. So far as President McKinley is concerned, we cannot doubt that he would be glad to offer the position to a man of Gov. Roosevelt's stamp. The President is responsible for his

were to retain that position at any cost embarrassment to his chief and injury to interests of larger importance than those of any individual. If, as is intimated, his retirement, though belated, is finally due to the counsels and influence of the Vice President, it is not the first time that the second officer in the government has been singularly useful to the President and the

Pingree is Shocked. A dispatch from Detroit says: Governor Pingree, with whom General Alger has formed a political partnership to boom the latter for United States senator to succeed McMillan, was visibly shocked when informed that Alger had resigned, yet the governor would discuss the situation but

ittle.
"I den't believe that McKinley will accept the resignation," he said, "but I can tell you one thing, if he does, it will make a cinch of General Alger's United States Senate. Why? Why, because the people will vote for a man that has been abused, that's why. Jim McMillan has been at the bottom of this whole crusade against Alger, and everybody knows it. He's hired newspapers to larrup it to Alger, and he's stirred up the whole thing and kept it stirred up just because he was afraid of losing his job."

How It is Viewed Abroad. LONDON, July 20.-The Standard this morning, in an editorial article regarding the resignation of Secretary of War Alger,

"President McKinley's prompt acceptance of Mr. Alger's resignation is equivalent to an admission that the War Department has been badly managed. It is significant that the resignation followed so quickly on the Manila correspondents' round robin. "Algerism is the great blot on the Mc-Kinley administration. It has given the enemies of the imperialist policy the most effective weepon that could have been form.

effective weapon that could have been forg-ed, and President McKinley can wrest it from them only by the appointment of a successor whose past commands confi-The Times describes the resignation as "a decided victory for public opinion and public morals over political organizations. By resigning Secretary Alger has practically allowed judgment to go against him by default and has relieved the McKinley administration from a responsibility that was assuming very serious proportions. It is the first and most essential step toward the purification of the republican party, and, indeed, of the whole political system of the United States. It is for the citizens of the

of a superficial symptom does not diver their attention from the root of the mis The Daily News has a similar editorial. It says: "He might have defied public opin-ion to the last, but that McKinley means to stand for a second term and has to be on his good behavior with the electorate." The papers generally regard the resigna-tion as a prelude to a vigorous policy in the Philippines and the recall of General Otis,

United States to take care that the rem

BEAT McDUFFIE'S RECORD. Harry Elkes Covered the Mile in 1:31

Yesterday Afternoon. The world's bicycle track record for one mile was broken yesterday afternoon on the

track of the Park Cycle Club, by Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y., and his per formance was witnessed by a small but enthusiastic crowd. Paced by a motor quad. he covered the distance in 1.31 flat, the rec ord being 1.31 2-5, made this season by Eddie McDuffie, the fast Bostonian. His ride yesterday gives Elkes two world's recordsthe one-mile and the hour record-the latter record being thirty-three miles and some Everything was extremely favorable for

Everything was extremely favorable for breaking the record in the attempt yester-day. The sun was so low in the west as not to glare on the track, while there was not a breath of air to retard the speed. The slender rider was able to follow the pace set by the motor quad, which was steered by Austin Crooks, the veteran in that position, and operated by Henri Fournier, the "red demon." Steenson and Fred Scherer occupied seats on the quad, and the fast pace set by the blending of the motor and the human power was not enough to lose the rider. Elkes followed closely on the turns and stretches, and it was clearly evident that if faster pace could have

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\$45 and \$47.50 Organdy \$27.50

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been furnished he would have been able to have held onto it.

His mile is the fastest that has ever been ridden on a cycle track, and he deserves special credit for it. When McDuffie made his record he was partly protected by a wind shield, but Elkes had nothing of the sort. Prior to his attempt yesterday the fastest mile ever ridden on a cycle track was the motor tandem record of 1.31 1-5, made on the local track recently by Henri Fournier and C. S. Henshaw.

Elkes was accompanied by his father, who superintended things. He made two trials at the record, and in both cases made identically the same time. In the first attempt the first third was covered in 6.32, the second in 0.28 and the third in 0.30, the second in 0.31 and the third in 0.30, making 1.31 for the mile.

Several other local records were broken at the meet. A one-mile amateur handicap race was run, which was won by Howard Phline from geratch in 2.05 3.5 C. I. Mil.